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The Qualifications of Counsellor Hoyt.

Horr of Pennsylvania. His is by no means the least interesting name in an uncommonly distinguished and rapidly efited no political organization. growing collection. Mr. Hoyr is an ment and for the National Red Cross. So good a judge of men and of minds as the Hon. PHILANDER CHASE KNOX, hav-BONAPARTE, lost no time in calling him to the State Department when the present Administration was organized.

is not, however, to these mino attention of the bar and of the people cherally. Mr. Horr is perhaps the only living jurisconsult who has ever before the Supreme Court of the United States with a constitutional advocate who has ever sought to perde the exalted tribunal by means of direct citations from the political the only living proponent of a radical and far reaching theory of Federal power who has ever obtained from the ch of the Supreme Court an opinion notable in every respect as that which delivered on May 13, 1907, when the curt restated and disposed of Mr. Hoyr's constitutional arguments and Reoseveltian citations in the memorable words here subjoined:

ent runs substantially along this line: All State or the national Government; no legislative deres belong to a State Government other than state; consequently, all powers which are na which affect solely the internal affairs of In their scope must be found rested in the Congress of the United States.

The proposition that there are legislative powers affecting the nation as a whole which beto, although not expressed in the grant of nowers, is in direct conflict with the doctrine that this is a Government of enumerated powers. from the Constitution, independent would be an the Constitution, independently of drument granting certain specified things ade operative to grant other and distinct things. This natural construction of the original body of e Constitution is made absolutely certain by the Tenth Amendment.

"This amendment, which was seemingly adopted with prescience of just such contention as the present, disclosed the widespread fear that the national Government might, under the pressure of supposed general welfare, attempt to exergise powers which had not been granted. With equal determination the framers intended that no ch assumption should ever find justification in the organic act, and that if in the future further comers seemed necessary they should be granted by the people in the manner they had provided for amending that act. It reads: 'The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved

to the States respectively, or to the people. "The argument of counsel [Mr. HOYT] ignores the principal factor of this article, to wit, 'the people.' Its principal purpose was not the disribution of power between the United States and powers not granted. The preamble of the Con-sultation declares who framed it, 'we, the people of the United States,' not the people of one State but the people of all the States, and Article X. reserves to the people of all the States the powers not

delegated to the United States. " The powers affecting the internal affairs of the States not granted to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States. are reserved to the States respectively, and all powers of a national character which are not delegated to the national Government by the Constitution are reserved to the people of the United

that in the nature of things they could not foresee all the questions which might arise in the future, all the circumstances which might call for the exercise of further national powers than those granted to the United States, and after making provision for an selves all powers not so delegated. This Article

nal. It established the latest and in- penalty of "fourtie shillenges," as an ecutive or Federal Legislature of un- schuttin" being forced upon the people delegated powers.

confesses to the habit of challenging the not attained to a prodigious popularity 6 00 great decisions of the Supreme Court. among us, like baseball, for instance; DAILY AND SUNDAY. Per Year...... 8 00 cisions which he would continue to chal- good word for the game on every occalenge if he ever got the opportunity to sion, as if there were a prejudice to overof merely to that bench as heretofore.

A Narrow Escape.

The people of the city of New York of their own hands. The result of the it was heralded in the newspapers, to be a the defeat of Tammany Hall is plainly one of the most popular political happenings of a generation. It is interesting. therefore, to note at this time how completely the work done on Tuesday would have been prevented if Governor HUGHES had succeeded in forcing the Hinman-Green bill through the last

Legislature. The results of Tuesday were the direct licans, Independent Democrats and followers of Mr. HEARST. The ticket actually elected was in large measure made up of Democrats. The Repub-In the list of prospective, possible or lican named for Mayor by his own party more than kings have since played it potential candidates for that place on was beaten. Mr. HEARST as the canthe Supreme bench which the death of didate of his party was also beaten. Mr. Justice Peckham made vacant we The real success lay entirely outside of now discern the Hon. HENRY MARTYN party lines. Like most of the popular uprisings in recent politics, it was in essence non-partisan, and in result ben-

What, however, would have been estimable gentleman and a lawyer dis- the situation to be faced on Tuesday playing enterprise and possessing re- if the Hinman-Green bill had been the sources. It was his privilege, we be- law of this land? In general terms it by learning to play golf. It makes COLLECTOR LOEB'S NEW RULE. lieve, to pass four years of the formative would have been this: The voters great demands upon the virtue of paperiod of intellectual and moral develop- would have had to choose between a ment in intimate association with the regular Republican organization ticket. Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT himself. He is a regular Democratic organization ticket and a Hearst organization ticket, and all fusion of every sort would have been utterly impossible.

If Governor Hughes had prevailed observed Mr. Hoyr's career as last winter the party committees of all solicitor General under the lamented organizations would have met on July last winter the party committees of all 20 and designated the organization candidates for the various city offices. On August 14 all the independent nominations made within the party lines would have been filed, and on September 14, the official primary day, the voters of each party would have selected members of their own party as regular candidates for the several offices. Nor could any of these candidates have position as amazing as that which withdrawn in the interests of any fusion he advanced in the celebrated case of after they had actually been placed sas vs. Colorado; the only living in nomination either by designation or Geographic Society that he reached the by petition, because a statement of the willingness of each candidate to serve willingness of each candidate to serve a gold medal in recognition of the if elected would have been required for achievement is to be awarded to him. utterances of Theodore Roosevelt; filing with the petition or designation, Such action was to be expected in the only living proponent of a radical and no subsequent withdrawal would have been valid.

On Tuesday, then, the voters of this city would have been permitted to his competency to determine that he choose between the nominees of three had succeeded in attaining the pole after between the organization members of their own and the Republican party, and Mr. Heapsn's followed by the state of their own and the Republican party, and the state of their own and the Republican party, and the state of their own and the Republican party, and the state of their own and the Republican party, and the state of their own and the Republican party, and the state of the Mr. HEARST'S followers would have had PEARY'S word could be taken for any *Counsel for the Government [Mr. Horr] relies again the 'doctrine of sovereign and inherent polices; adding. I am aware that in advancing his doctrine I seem to challenge great decisions court, and I speak with deference. His a protest that was doomed to futility. of disappointment, the world believed Fusion such as destroyed the Tammany stative power must be vested either in the ticket would have been absolutely impossible, utterly unthinkable in the premises.

We have often said that the real urged by the Governor lay in the fact that it would fasten machine and boss rule far more closely upon the people of the heaven born and heaven high tariff. this State. There never was a better This rock ribbed ancient of the Conexample of its working than the present instance affords. The defeat of the Hinman-Green bill at Albany last winter made possible the deliverance of the city from Tammany this fall. The future passage of this bill will fix Tammany rule upon the town again and more completely than ever before, and the way it will do this is perfectly clear.

Tammany Hall can be defeated in this town only when a majority of the citizens are convinced that they can VAHEY. We mean to say that there are de this without benefiting a Republican organization which they regard with him, just as he, no doubt, outclasses equal loathing. It could be done this the Hon. GEORGE FRED, the immortal year because the fusion ticket was composed mainly of Democrats, and almost completely of those recognized as having no strong partisan associations. But a Republican ticket, the fruit of a purely his has this quinine been poured into Republican primary, could not have suchis cup. ceeded and cannot succeed in this city in the present temper of the people of this town. Such a ticket the Governor's bill would have insured. This we were changed from what it was. What is spared, not perhaps through the intellithe States, but a reservation to the people of all gence of the Legislature, but at least through the interposition of a merciful Providence.

Will Governor HUGHES now, in the light of the results of Tuesday, consent to the modification of his bill so that Tammany rule may not be made inevitable? Is not the perpetuation of Tammany rule too large a price to ask New York city to pay for his hopeful effort to purify his own party?

Mr. Taft's Defence of Golf.

Mr. TAFT, who has delivered more than two hundred speeches on his tour of the country, is sometimes hard up for Massachusetts, that deserving infant, a subject. At Birmingham he made a didn't they? As for the cost of living, plea for golf as any man's game, or the Massachusetts folks are like the rest amendment to the Constitution by which any needed rather as a sport not reserved to the rich. of a simple and an adoring nation, we No golfer can help defending his hobby. No other game has had such a fascinais not to be shorn of its meaning by any narrow tion for its devotees, such a jealous hold the greater the boon; the more proof technical construction, but is to be considered upon them. The spell is historical. If tuberant the superiority to the pauper the game has not broken up homes, it has laborers of Europe and Asia. Colonel sometimes filled them with discontent; in ALBERT CLARKE may have led a revolt In these weighty sentences the Su- the absence of the head of the family at because the cost of living was not high meme Court dismissed Mr. Hoyr's argu- the links the wailing of a forsaken sex enough. And if the tariff issue counted, ents for the Rooseveltian theory and has been heard. The ban of the Church why was not Foss, the ex-Republican rogramme of aggression. Thus the Su- has been on golf-it has reduced congre- Democratic candidate for Lieutenanteme Court gave notice of its purpose gations to devout women and to vestry- Governor and a gushing well of tariff to confine the functions of Federal Gov- men who pass the plate to almost empty reform, put at the head of the poll? drament within the limits prescribed pews. However, the domestic and eccle-

and conclusive as to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S land as the edicts of government that intentions, so far as Mr. Horr repre- were thundered against it in Scotland faithful dance to the polls, carolling: sented them before the ultimate tribu- in 1491, when it was forbidden, under comparably the most efficient safeguard "unprofitabli" sport that interfered with against the usurpation by Federal Ex- the defence of the realm, "bowis and as a substitute. Things will never come The Hon. HENRY M. HOYT frankly to that pass in this country. Golf has We wonder if this is one of the great de- indeed, Mr. TAFT feels moved to say a speak from the Supreme bench, instead come. At Birmingham he endeared himself to true golfers:

" Now I speak with some fervor on the game of golf, because during the last Presidential campaign was not without caution as to the effect of too are obviously satisfied with the work to the game. It was supposed at that time, and last election so far as it encompassed game indicating aristocratic leaning and association with wealth that was supposed to injure one in the standing of the 'plain people,' as Lincoln called them. But I am hopeful now that the virtues of golf as a trainer of character and as a leveller, instead of an exalter, of people will be so well understood that in any future political cam paign golf will figure rather as a reason for electing a candidate who is addicted to it than to defeat

Mr. TAFT of course knows that formerly it was called the "Royal and fruit of an agreement between Repub- Antient Game of Goff," and that the Scottish kings of the fifteenth century neglected their subjects to hit the ball. of leather stuffed with feathers in those days, from hole to hole; but cobblers in sight of Auld Reekie, and there are sheep tenders in the Highlands who can give strokes to a Prime Minister. Royal the game is no longer, and in this country it cannot be called Presidential There is no need for even Mr. TAFT to defend it, although he has rendered a service in dwelling upon golf as a builder of character.

Every man becomes a better citizen tience, it exacts care and precision, it develops foresight, it cultivates sweetness of temper in a stony soil-in brief. it is the meek who inherit the rewards of golf. No game in which admiration goes out to the lowly who excel can be termed an aristocratic game. In a emocratic sport, as it is the great part his position in the matter. leveller. Only efficiency and courage count. No caddie respects Mr. TAFT when he foozles, and there is not a to cite instances. The "immunity consumedly, who would not hole the President out if he could.

The Quest of the North Pole.

An examination of Commander Ros-ERT E. PEARY'S observations and rec ords, with which his instruments were submitted, has satisfied the National north pole on April 6, 1909. Accordingly case of Commander PEARY, for his experience in Arctic exploration and his professional training left no doubt of

Our esteemed orthodox Republican friend the Springfield Union believes. menace of the direct nominations bill if we remember, that the universe was created for the benefit of the Republican party and that gravitation is subject to necticut Valley now shakes a solemn pate over the Massachusetts election returns and darkly avers that if the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER HAMLIN, for example, had been the Democratic candidate for Governor he would have been elected. Even VAHEY, the excellent if uninspiring VAHEY, has shaved the 25,000 or so Republican "normal plurality of "off years" to a paltry 8,000. Let us not be unjust to the worthy Massachusetts Democrats who outclass

WILLIAMS. Yet to be almost beaten by VAHEY must be a bitter taste to his Excellency the suave and pulchritudinous DRAPER; and through no fault of All the Republican doctors are feeling the pulse and inspecting the tongue

of Massachusetts Republicanism-how the matter? Why was VAHEY so near victory? What enemies are sapping "the Republican citadel," as the hieratic Republican speech calls it?

Many are the opinions. The union labor men have swatted DRAPER for his veto of an eight hour bill. Anybody who has watched these mighty risings of union labor must have noticed that they are as futile as noisy. DRAPER's vote can only have been increased by the hostility from that source.

It was the high cost of living; it was the accursed Aldrich-Payne tariff. Believe it who can. The protectionist brethren took pretty good care of suppose, and thank GoD that they are not "cheap men." The greater the cost,

"Apathy," "indifference." How could and intended by the Constitution. This siastical grievances against golf that are any Republican who values his privi-

opinion was crushing as to Mr. Hoyr, heard to-day make no such noise in the leges be indifferent, apathetic? Year after year we have seen the Bay State

> One faith, one party, one machine, One duty we dare not dodge: We stick to the ticket and we never, never kick it For the man we trust to pick it is

LODGE, LODGE, LODGE!" The generous, impulsive and sentimental statesman of Nahant does not shrink from his task. We can't persuade ourselves that the Massachusetts Republicans shrink from theirs, which is easier. LODGE furnishes the candidates and expects the votes. Where were the votes Tuesday? A mystery. Perhaps DRAPER was not sound on the Dr. Cook question.

It is difficult if not impossible at this time to estimate the significance of Secretary MEYER's recent order concerning the accounts at our navy yards. We must allow a certain time for its development and illustration. It seems clear however, that the old happy-go-lucky processes are doomed. Evidently it i no longer practicable for accounting officers in navy yards to charge up emergency expenses to the debit of accounts that have nothing to do with them, neither is it longer possible for excellent gentlemen to survey and report upon expenditures over which they themselves have presided. Mr. MEYER's new arrangemen ems to reduce the business of the navy vards to the level of ordinary commercia processes and to assure a régime of individual responsibility that will make no only for economy but for efficiency as well.

dish at Macon Mr. TAFT confessed that he could not distinguish it from young pig. Thus he satisfied the curiosity of hose who do not live in the possum belt. But in waving aside a mint julep specially prepared for him by Representative HARLES L. BARTLETT Mr. TAFT left the North in the dark as to the delectable qualities of the drink when composed in the county of its origin.

Tenure of Office Established by the Confession of Thievery.

From the Pittsburg Post He holds his present job merely because the present Administration felt that as a heritage from the Roosevelt Administra be remembered that if Loeb is a heritage of great free land golf ought to be the Rooseveltism. Which may explain in some ism in the abstract hesitated at nothing when driven by expediency, not even as compounding a felony. It is not necessar golfer, though he might covet an office had its origin in Roosevelt days. Hence Loeb, a Roosevelt heritage.

From the Chicago Tribune ing of the Custom House could not have been The Collector cannot justify his course.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: iew of the fact that there seems to be uperabundance of everything in the mar set it is difficult to understand why the price of living should be so high. I have heard the matter discussed by intelligent people, but nobody seemed to be able to give isfactory explanation. PATERSON, N. J., November 3

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: altruism of one James Kelly, as recently reported in THE SUN, is far underestimated. as there are 1,841 Republicans, including in this county alone that are all red headed to-day on account of the nendous Democratic majority

KARL F. WIRT. BLOOMSBURG, Pa., November 3

corresponding period of 1903.

A Russian bank in Buenos Ayres and a direct projected at St. Petersburg owing to the contin ied increase of Russian-South American trade A bumper cotton crop is in view in India. It neighboring fields are more quickly and may amount to 5,000,000 baies. The price of yarn more abundantly responsive to well diis advancing.

Paper making in Newfoundland is a new in dustry and inaugurates a new era in the history of that British colony. The industry starts with eleven factories (steel and concrete), with water power of 30,000 horse power, capable of extension to 50,000. The hydraulic and electric installation enormous, over eighty electric motors being nployed in working the machinery in the vari us buildings. District after district in China is raising mone

loward the endowment fund of Hongkong University. Canton district has given \$43,750. The present loan requirements of the German maire amount to \$125,000,000, to be authorize n the supplementary estimates for 1909. Portugal's port wine vintage this year, while

ot equal to that of last year, is turning out better han was expected. In eighteen months there will be direct railway communication between Buenos Ayres and Asun

ion, the capital of Paraguay. The railway has For the Anglo-Japanese exhibition to be held in ondon in 1910 the Japanese Imperial and pro

The new bridge over the Ganges River at Sara

will be over a mile long. British exports increased by \$12,000,000 in Ser tember and imports by \$7,000,000. For the nine months ended September imports increased by

\$70,000,000 and exports by \$8,400,000. Great Britain sent Canada 100,129 immigran in the twelve months ended July, 1909, a decrease of 25,809 from 1908 and of 73,869 from 1907. It is the lowest record since 1904. About three-fourth

Great Britain in 1908 imported 31,873,187 living

attle and 2,008,029 horses. Sheep and lambs umbered 596,288. Of the animals imported 22,692,433 were from the United States. More lard, according to the British returns, is imported into Great Britain from this than from any other country—\$18,300,000 worth in 1908. The same is true of bacon-\$30,000,000 worth, and of hams, \$11,000,000 worth. Australia has Great Britain's mutton trade. In 1908 Great Britain's otal imports of provisions reached a value of \$425,000,000, of which the United States supplied affair of the kind.
\$86,500,000 worth. Denmark led with \$94,300,000

Great Britain is a heavy buyer of wood-\$145. 000,000 worth in 1908. Norway and Sweden supplied 441,000,000 worth, Russia the same amount, and the United States \$21,500,000 worth. Canada in 1909 fiscal year (March 31) imported \$299,768,000 worth of merchandise, of which \$182,690,000 worth was from the United States nd \$86,256,000 worth from the entire British Em pire, according to Canadian returns. Argentina Belgium, Holland and Japan figure for less han \$2,000,000 each. Great Britain's share was

70,555,000; France's, \$8,028,000, and Germany

worth, largely butter.

In the ten years 1900 to 1909, inclusive, Canada' purchases of the United States grew from \$100, 208,000 to \$182,800,000, an increase of \$73,482,000. The increase was chiefly in metals and minerals fruits, furs, fibres, gutta percha goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, oils, paper and paper goods, provisions, seeds, settlers' effects, tobacc and its manufactures, and wood and its manufac tures. In the same ten years Canadian export to the United States grew from \$60,000,000 to \$91, 000,000, a gain of \$31,000,000. Of the gain \$23,000, 000 was in metals and minerals and wood and it

States than from any other three principal coun tries in the world-\$620,000,000 worth in 1908 \$10,000,000 more than from France, Germany and Holland combined, according to the July report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of

EXPORT LOSSES AND GAINS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- A circular issued by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor analyzes the commerce of the United States during the first nine months of the current calendar year by geographical grand divisions and by principal countries. The most striking feature of this list is the fact that in every case our imports for the year show increase over those of last year, while exports exhibit a decrease in eleven of the an injury very similar to that of Cadet fourteen leading cases reported. The three exceptions showing increase in our exports are Canada, Cuba and Mexico, our immediate neighbors. Measured by grand divisions, the only region in which our sales have been increased over those of last year is the Western Hemisphere. Shipments to some of the South American countries have fallen off, but shipments to South America as a whole show a modest

less appalling than the casualties; and there south America as a whole show a modest gain.

Again and again The Sun has declared that the lines of least resistance in our export trade run northward and southward, that the Western Hemisphere is the logical sphere of commercial influence for the United States. The experience of this year, a time of recovery from a worldwide commercial depression, clearly supports that contention.

A large place has already been made for our merchandise across the northerm boundary. Purchases from the United States constitute about 60 per cent. of the imports of the Dominion. There is no imports the product of the Dominion. There is no important the product of the Dominion that the prod in Mexico, in Cuba and in South America have been doubled since the opening of the century in spite of a competition more alert and vigorous than ever before. in spite of Canada's preferential tariff rates for the mother country, and in spite of our deplorable lack of proper transportation to and banking facilities in Latin

of this hemisphere are largely manufactured goods. The countries of that area are chiefly producers of raw materials and foodstuffs, of cereals, wool, hides, rubber, timber, coffee, sugar and metals They supply about one-third of our total imports. During the last five years our commerce with them has amounted to very nearly \$1,000,000,000. The influence of proximity in our export trade is obvious, but in these days proximity is a very elastic condition, susceptible to adjustment through lines of communication and facilities for social and commercial intercourse. Edmonton, in the Canadian Northwest, lies a little further from New York than does Bogota, but if a traveller misses the morning train for Edmonton he may go on by the evening train. A trip to Mexico involves a choice of routes and frequent trains. A better service to South America would unquestionably result in a large increase in our trade with that continent. Ever regular fortnightly despatch of comfortable vessels would do much.

Europe buys our foodstuffs because of Europe's need of them. Our manufactured wares find some place in the European market through battle with loca! products. The requirements of China and Japan are, measured by population, comparatively limited, and Japan gives every promise of dominating sooner or later in the markets of China. The nations of this hemisphere offer markets of rapidly increasing value, the markets of an improving civilization, with commercial standards already high and steadily rising They offer markets waiting for our careful. intelligent cultivation. In 1897 Argentina imported \$95,000,000 worth of goods, and in 1907 about \$276,000,000 worth. During the same time the imports of Canada increased from \$197,000,000 to \$345,000,000, the imports of Mexico from \$42,000,000 to \$115,000,000, of Brazil from \$105,000,000 to \$202,000,000, and those of Chile from \$50,000,000 to \$107,000,000.

A special interest in exports to the nations of the Western Hemisphere need in no way limit interest or activity in other fields. Known facts and defensible theories, however, support belief that the neighboring fields are more quickly and rected trade activities.

The Hhdson-Fulton Celebration

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this par of the country, and perhaps elsewhere, there are various rumors existing in relation to the Hudson Fulton celebration which are somewhat disquiet ing to the good American.

Passing over certain allegations regarding the

gross commercialism which pervaded the whole affair and the money making purpose which seemed solely to control its management, it is said that the foreign Admirais and other officers of the ships from abroad received none of the con sideration or courtesies which distinguished guests deserve and which a proper appreciation of the compliment intended by the foreign nations which they represented would have that no receptions or balls were tendered to them: that at the bail given by the Burgesses in Alban; the foreign officers who did attend were subjected to extortions and the payment of fees and charges which would correspond to the presentation of bill to your guest at dinner: that the naval aides assigned to them had to bustle about and make an active canvass for invitations to the civic functions and that in general they were so treated that they would be justified in regarding us as an ill mannered nation of money grabbers and not

This is of more than local concern and requires investigation.

If false, the facts should be made known; if true. some provision should be made by an association of patriotic citizens, or if necessary, by the na-tional Government, to avoid future repetitions in like cases and to prevent further impetus to the impression, generally held abroad, that we have neither manners nor customs worthy of being called civilized INQUISITIVE.

Boston, November 3,

The Burgess Corps ball was a disgraceful affair, privately engineered and publicly disowned by the commission of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in advance of its date Otherwise we believe that the foreign guests were treated with due courtesy and respect and that the reports to the contrary are th result of exaggerated stories of a relatively few unfortunate incidents inevitable in an

Surprise for the Boston Man. From the Christian Register.

The man from Boston who travels westward Chicago some one speaks of going East, having n mind not Boston but New York or, New Jersey 1) Kansas some one may describe an eastern trip to Indiana. From Oregon one goes east to Cheyenne. If the traveller be a profes Harvard College he may be surprised to find that Cambridge is a place dimly present to the popular consciousness, and even worse, as happened to e ie whom a student was guiding through the grounds and buildings of the Northweste versity. To reassure the awestruck visitor the young man generously said to him: "You know, we think of Cambridge as the Evanston of the

Knicker-I would give women the suffrage

when all women want it. Mrs. Knicker-Huh! Do you give me a Persian amb coat when all women want it

Test Case.

Anticipated. Knicker-A famous statue of Victory has muc

Inedible.

Bocker-Must have been a Tammany victory.

First Turkey-What were you wishing? nd Turkey-That I was an airship.

THE CONVERTED FOOTBALLER. Fatalities vs. Casualties; Standards

Courage and Honor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In strong letter arguing for old fashioned straight football, the game of mass play, against the new, reformed, open game, injuries to the neck were unheard of. Unless I am very greatly mistaken there was a varsity guard on one of the three leading was a good student and a fine athlete, was ally ruined. The secret from the public. It was not unique,

sis. The fatalities of the game are actually ing to giving the vote to women and thereless appalling than the casualties; and there are more and worse injuries received in

crime.

Is the standard of honor any higher? Walter Camp (father of football) describes the strategy of a West Point eleven that confused its Navy opponents by shouting numbers as their signals were given, and so balled up" the play! Again, in comment upon the proposition that the officials have power to order off the field exhausted or injured players, it is noted that there would be nothing in the strategic policy of "faking" injury or weakness in order to draw the attack. Incidentally, how many trainers or coaches would submit to expulsion of their battered pets at the decision of an official? This is a common trick, and there are many others. My roommate at college, a varsity guard, to protect his injured shoulder wore a leather harness—on the other shoulder. These practices are exactly parallel to the strategy of Jack Johnson against Ketchel, and are not so pretty on a college field where amateur sportsmen compete as in the roped ring of the professional boxers.

Give the rule makers another chance? The "Tribune Almanac" for 1896 says: "The football season of 1895 was remarkable in many respects, and if the game continues on the present lines it is certain to increase in popularity. The new rules worked satisfactorily, and there was less brutality than for several seasons past." In reporting the Yale-Princeton game of 1896 The Sun

than for several seasons past." In reporting the Yale-Princeton game of 1806 THE SUN said: "The time has passed when players are permitted to fight on, upon their nerve, until they drop and have to be carried to the side lines." In even years, it seems, "brutality" is eliminated; in odd years

are permitted to fight on, upon their nerve, until they drop and have to be carried to the side lines. In even years, it seems, "brutality" is eliminated; in odd years cultivated.

Football has a strong hold with the public; the big games are social affairs of the first water. The possibility of accidents does not frighten the good folks away; unconsciously it draws them. Wilbur Wright spoke at the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration of the increase in the size of the crowds at flights after the accident that cost Lieutenant Selfridge his life. People do not hope for the occurrence of accidents, but if accidents are to occur they want to see them.

The baseball death list has been cited to show that football does not lack company on its "bad eminence." The comparison is pointless, because of the fact, already mentioned, that it is not the few statilities but the many casualties that count. In other games there is a chance of injury; in footba'l a chance of escape.

People have begun to revolt against needless slaughter in celebrating the Fourth; they may yet acquire sanity in their views of sport. In the colleges themselves it may yet be that the few who have power will use it against the many who have only the weight of noisy acclaim to support them.

Practically all the good of football, with its evils reduced to the minimum of possibility, is to be found in the association game, "soccer." And the game is making headway in the colleges too.

New York, November 4.

Cadet Byrne's Death Declared to Be Unprecedented.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ccident to Cadet Byrne of the Military Academy in the football game with Harvard injury recorded among the older and major of the game in its present general form, over forty years ago, quite a remarkable record when the number of players is taken into consideration. It is the prominence of the case that lends itself as material for the electors with four and three votes that lends itself as material for the electors with four and three votes have a clear majority of 26,356 votes the 52,899 electors with only one and votes each. teams of the country since the beginning of the game in its present general form,

one and two votes each, and that 27.00 close will surely ery out against the sport.

Reasoning from a particular premise to a general conclusion is a popular fallacy, and its use is not always confined to ignonance. That the most popular and manny sport should be condemned or revolutions to prove fails as children or control of the exactdents, or silled discount of a few accidents, or silled discount of the condemned or revolutions or some prove fails as children or some prove fails or some provered or some prove fails or some fails or some prove fails or some fails or some

New York, November 4. There's Nothing Like Leather.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noble Leather, a shoe cutter, stands on tiptoe looking over the lattire work. FREE HIDES EAST SAUGUS, Mass., November 3 The Tiger's Victory.

The tiger's ticket gained a fight, But in the battle's clashing It lost its tall and for four years It lost its middle in the fray,

And we can hear it whining That for that awful period If can't do any dining.

A job not to its liking. For it will plainly be debarred

It was a famous victory. It saved its head, but too far up To let it wear a collar.

THE VOTES OF WOMEN.

They Would Go to Bad Government.

Why Do Bad Men Oppose Suffrage? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "2.

asks a "new wealthy woman suffrage she knows that "to every one minister trying to do good there are a thousand indifferent, ignorant women that would vote as Tammany men told them. This old-new question implies that if the suffrage were given to women the vote of

the "Tammany women" would go simply to increase the Tammany vote. the evil influences of our city would be re-enforced by the women's vote. If this is so, why do we suffrage women find our flercest opponents among these Tammany men and their ilk? Surely "Z.

than that of Wilson, but sudden death is not so hard a fate as the living death of paralysis. The fatalities of the general substitution of imprisonment for repeating as years. by swelling their election returns. If they strive so to enlist any one they

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The statements in "A. B. H.'s" letter are simply stone throwing and smashing windows laudable and ladylike performance that English constables liked to be slapped and kicked," &c. Evidently he has a poor idea of the American people if he thinks that such statements would be accepted by them.

Why should the "right minded, level headed woman assert herself" and make a ridiculous statement to the effect that the envy of the world; let me stay as I the envy of the world; let me stay as I am, a queen in my home and a power in public life through my absolute political independence"? What grounds has "A. B. H." for saying that the position of the American woman is the envy of the world? Does he think that the American woman will be cajoled by such arrogance? If the American woman is such a power in public life through her absolute independence, how is it that women in America can be exploited in the outrageous manner in which they are?

New YORK, November 4.

PLURAL VOTING IN SAXONY. One, Two, Three and Four Vote Electors Under a New Law. From Daily Consular and Trade Report

The new elective franchise law which of Saxony applies only to elections for the ower house of the Saxon Landtag, or Legislature, but because of its intricate and elaborate provisions its operations are being watched with great interest through-out Germany. It provides for voters of four classes, namely, those with one, two, three and four votes each, based upon in come, position, education and age, and figures from the registration of voters just who are very largely Government emvote almost as large as the other three classes combined. They constitute in round figures only slightly more than one-fourth of all the electors, but would need the help of only a trifling number of the three vote electors to poll a clear majority of all votes, and the three vote electors, it must be noted, are largely of the same class of citizens as the four vote electors—Government employees and land owners. In the city of Leipsic, for instance, 32,576 one vote" electors cast 32,576 ballots, 20,323 two vote which resulted in his death is the first fatal electors cast 40,646 ballots, 8,538 three vote vote electors cast 73,964 ballots. It is thus each can outvote, by a majority of 742

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You fall into an error this morning in speaking of Mr. Crittenden Marriott's book as "an ingenious idea to drive his wreck into the unknown fastnesses of the Sargasso Sea." As matter of fact, for more than thirty years I have been a student of the Sargasso Sea. Beginning on May 5, 1860 published a romance located in the "Scawcod-or Sargasso Sea, in the New York Recorder." was continued daily for six weeks, was dedicate to Julian Hawthorne, illustrated by one of the eleverest sea artists in pen and lak then engaged on the newspapers. Mr. William Hoffaker. The lume was published in-New York in 1896 und the title of "Missing, a Romance of the Sargasso Sea." It contained information gathered by four trips down and up the Gulf Stream, and embod led statements obtained from the commanders steamers plying between this port and Lisbon, by way of the Azores, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar. When I tell you that Lieutenant Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea" contains only half a dozen lines about the Sargasson Sea, a tract of seaweed 200,000 square miles in extent (as large as Texas), discovered and named b

u will readily comprehend that orig-

Columbus, you will readily comprehe inal sources of information had to be JULIUS CHAMBERS. NEW YORK, October 30.